Library of Congress

INFORMATION BULLETIN

Vol. 50, No. 14 Published Biweekly July 15, 1991

A Behind-the-Scenes Look at Special Events

Library of Congress
INFORMATION BULLETIN

JAMES H. BILLINGTON
Librarian of Congress

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PRINTED ON 100% RECYCLED PAPER
by the Library of Congress
Printing and Processing Section

On the Cover: Special Events Officer Kim Moden (left) describes Texas Festival luncheon details to Kennedy Center volunteers in the Southwest Pavilion of the Jefferson Building, with the aid of Jim DeLorbe (far right). *Photo by Reid Baker*

Cover Story: The Special Events and Public Programs Office does many jobs to make "events" at the Library run smoothly. The staff of five plan more than 200 events annually held at the Library. **265**

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The *Library of Congress Information Bulletin* is issued biweekly by the Public Affairs Office of the Library of Congress and distributed free of charge to publicly supported libraries and research institutions, academic libraries, learned societies and allied organizations in the United States.

Comparable institutions and organizations in other countries may arrange to receive the *Bulletin* on an exchange basis by applying in writing to the Library's Exchange and Gift Division. All other correspondence should be addressed to the LC *Information Bulletin*, Public Affairs Office, Library of Congress, Washington, DC 20540.

GUY LAMOLINARA, Editor
JOHN J. WAYNE, Editorial Assistant
ANN M. JEFFERSON, PEGGY F. PIXLEY, SHERYLE O. SHEARS, Composing

Original Yellow Ribbon Given to LC

"Just as the Stars and Stripes had its Betsy Ross, the yellow ribbon has its Penne Laingen," Librarian of Congress James H. Billington said July 2 in accepting the original "yellow ribbon" for the Library of Congress.

"People know what [the yellow ribbon] has meant to millions . . . and also what it means to those who continue to wait for their loved ones," said Mrs. Laingen. "We want the hostages in Lebanon to experience the same euphoria on their welcome home that we did."

The heavy, waterproof bow of vinyl upholstery fabric that weathered more than a year on an oak tree in the Laingens' yard and started a custom that swept the country was presented to the Librarian by its creator.

Mrs. Laingen, inspired by a song that had been popular six years earlier, made the ribbon soon after November 1979, when her husband and 52 other staff at the U.S. Embassy in Tehran were taken prisoner by Iranian revolutionaries. Bruce Laingen was acting ambassador at the time.

The song that inspired Penne Laingen was "Tie a Yellow Ribbon Round the Ole Oak Tree," copyrighted by Irwin Levine and L. Russell Brown in 1972. It set to music a folk tale about a prisoner's homecoming. In 1973 it was a big hit for Tony Orlando and Dawn.

Five months after the embassy takeover, families of the hostages formed an organization and adopted Penne Laingen's yellow ribbon as their official symbol. They worked hard to put the ribbon in the public view, and succeeded beyond all expectation.

On Jan. 27, 1981, Bruce Laingen returned home, took the yellow ribbon from the tree, and packed it away with other mementos of his long ordeal and jubilant homecoming. But in January of this year, Penne Laingen put up a new ribbon. This one was for her sons Charles and James, Navy fliers in the Persian Gulf campaign. At the time of the ribbon ceremony, one son was due to arrive in California to begin home leave.

"I'm pleased to present to you, from my attic to your attic, the mother of all yellow ribbons," said Penne Laingen to Dr. Billington, as her husband looked on. *Photo by Reid Baker*

Calling the ribbon "a folklore artifact of the highest order," Dr. Billington thanked Mrs. Laingen and introduced Gerald Parsons, specialist with the American Folklife Center, who told the history of the ribbon. He said folklorists have studied with interest the movement of the ribbon motif from a folk legend to a popular song to a custom of our times.

The original yellow ribbon is on display in the Persian Gulf exhibit in the Library's Madison Building.

Cataloging Reorganization OK'd

The Whole Book Cataloging project turned a page June 26 when the Librarian announced that he had approved reorganization of the Cataloging Directorate "with some modifications to improve opportunities for staff development and to make the best use of scarce resources in support of the Library's arrearage-reduction plan."

"I am very happy that this reorganization is going forward," said Henriette D. Avram, associate librarian for Collections Services, who admitted that she had wanted to reorganize cataloging along these lines for years.

"I have believed in this project from the beginning. It will help improve our ability to produce quality cataloging in a timely manner," she said.

The reorganization package included proposed new LC regulations, organization charts and mission statements, position analyses and a foot-high stack of new position descriptions necessary to reorganize the directorate into 10 major divisions, including five devoted to cataloging operations. The reorganization will affect approximately 800 staffers in the directorate (additional details in an upcoming issue).

—*Gail Fineberg*

LC in the News

☐ The reopening of the Main Reading Room after a 3½-year renovation drew more than 12,000 visitors during a special open house June 1–2.

The event also drew much publicity for the Library in the media. For example, *Washington Post* architecture critic Benjamin Forgey on June 1 praised the carefulness of the restoration and said, "Standards of quality were blessedly high.

"What a splendid place this is, echoing in its spatial arrangements the great domed interiors of the past but with a peculiar turn-of-the-19th-century American twist. . . . In it, even the most hard-pressed graduate student can hardly escape the feeling that reading a book is a noble act."

With pun intended, *The Washington Times* June 3 ran a story titled "Renovation Opens New Chapter for Library of Congress."

Bruce Arthur, senior architect on the project during phase 1 of the Jefferson Building's renovation, said the major challenge was "not the meticulous matching of paint chips or the hand-cleaning of artwork. . . . It is the problem of seamlessly installing modern services in a structure almost a century old while maintaining its integrity."

Mr. Arthur also said he believes that public distaste for the structure's ornateness may be subsiding. "It's the modern sensibility to look down your noses at the ornate, Victorian, romantic view of things. But this building literally sweeps you up. People come in and they're just awe-struck," he said.

Washington Flyer, in its May/June issue called LC "Jefferson's Legacy of Love."

According to the story, the Jefferson Building "was the subject of several revisions and controversies before its completion" in 1897. "With original intentions of building a functional library, architects molded the creations into a showplace, saying it should be 'more a museum of literature, science and art than strictly as a collection of books.' "

Perhaps *Roll Call*, a newspaper that reports on Capitol Hill, put it most succinctly when it referred to the Main Reading Room as, simply, "the most beautiful interior space in Washington."

The Tisza Ensemble from Hungary played June 1 for the crowds attending the reopening of the Main Reading Room. *Photo by Dan Dalrymple*

☐ A curious item appeared in *The Washington Times'* gossip column, "Charlotte's Web," about the May 15 visit of Queen Elizabeth II. According to Charlotte Hays, "just as the royal visit is fadin' into memory, the Web's ear trumpet has picked up Quite a Saga! Seems a bevy of garden club ladies . . . wanted to get a gander at Queen Elizabeth II so badly that they dressed up in tuxedos and pretended to be professional waitresses at the Library of Congress' fab luncheon for the fab reignin' monarch. Talk about daring!

The women involved, however, weren't too daring. They had the permission of the event's caterer before playing their masquerade.

☐ The retirement of Henriette D. Avram as associate librarian for Collections Services (see LC *Information Bulletin*, July 1) made the June 13 Congressional Record. Rep. Vic Fazio, a California Democrat and chairman of the Subcommittee on Legislative Appropriations, called Mrs. Avram "one of the Library of Congress' most respected officers, [who] is known worldwide as the person who made the exchange of automated bibliographic information a reality."

☐ A reporter from *The New York Times* was on hand to cover the May 17 lecture of director Martin Scorsese (see LC *Information Bulletin*, June 3). The lecture was part of the Library's film and television festival, "The Great British Picture Show."

Mr. Scorsese spoke about the films of Michael Powell, who made "The Red Shoes" and "The Thief of Baghdad," among others.

According to Mr. Scorsese, it was the influence of Mr. Powell that caused him to film "Raging Bull" in black and white, and had it not been for Mr. Powell, he might never have made his critically acclaimed "GoodFellas."

Special Events:
What Goes On Behind the Scenes

by Jennifer Johnson

With its wealth of collections, information and experts in all areas, the Library of Congress has plenty to share with the public. But simply having vast resources is not enough; knowledge of them "needs to reach not only a constituency in this area but across the United States and throughout the world," said Nancy Mitchell, special events officer.

One of many ways this is achieved is through the Library's sponsorship of so-called special events, which serve as outreach channels. Since 1978, the number of special events has skyrocketed—from 30 to more than 200 annually.

Mrs. Mitchell said this increase is partially because of a "change in focus, which began with former Librarian of Congress Daniel J. Boorstin, who wanted to open up LC to new constituencies."

Librarian James H. Billington has expanded the Library's events agenda still further to implement his vision for the institution.

This increased number of events created a need for more staff. From 1978 until 1989, there was only a special events coordinator and one work-study student, who both reported to the educational liaison officer. Then in 1989 the number of staff grew and the office became an independent division within Cultural Affairs. Also having a support staff makes a big difference.

The Special Events and Public Programs Office is in a unique situation: the four staff positions are filled by five staffers. Nancy Mitchell and Kim Moden have a successful job-sharing relationship that has continued for 11 years (see story on page 267). This arrangement has permitted both women to spend more time with young children. But sometimes, such as while making plans for the recent visit of Queen Elizabeth II, both women worked not only full-time but overtime as well. Jim DeLorbe, who began as an intern in the Public Affairs Office in 1988, is special events assistant. He believes one of the things that makes his job interesting is that "this office functions together as an integrated team," he said.

Tom Beecher, a Library employee for 15 years, supports the events planning as program management specialist. "My duties are mainly with the computers," he said. Mr. Beecher uses desktop publishing to produce everything from name tags to invitations. And if computer programs do not exist for a task required, he creates one to fit the needs of the office. His duties often go further than that. "So much of our work is unpredictable—it's dictated by the event."

Mr. Beecher said events planning is more complex than people may realize. "There are hours upon hours of negotiating with sponsors, arranging contracts, getting people to work together and finish on time," he said.

Special Events staff (from left) Jim DeLorbe, Kim Moden, Nancy Mitchell, Dawn Crawford and Tom Beecher finalize plans for the Texas Festival luncheon. *Photos by Reid Baker*

The key, however, is not to let the behind-the-scenes work "show through" during the event. "The best sign of a good special event," he said, "is if the people attending it are focused on its content and not contemplating how it is being produced or noticing its framework."

Support in the office also comes from Dawn Crawford, a three-year Library employee. Ms. Crawford's duties vary. "Basically I help the staff in any way they need," she said. Among other things, Ms. Crawford prepares bills for the Budget Office, updates guest lists, receives re-

(Cont. on p. 266)

Special Events *(Cont. from p. 265)*
sponses to invitations and prepares internal memos.

During the events themselves, Ms. Crawford usually works at the registration desk, greeting guests and compiling a list of who came and who did not. She then sends the list to the sponsor.

Ms. Crawford said that past summers generally had few events, but "not this summer. We've got a lot ahead of us." Currently she is compiling acceptance lists for a lecture and reception sponsored by the Center for the Book on July 9 and the White House Conference on Library and Information Services reception/tours July 11.

Sponsorship and Funding. Perhaps Mrs. Mitchell best described what the Special Events Office does when she said, "The office not only arranges the numerous details of an event, but also works on 30 to 40 different events simultaneously. We are constantly juggling all these duties."

The staff work with both external and internal "sponsors." On July 9, for instance, Nobel Peace Prize winner Elie Wiesel visited the Library to lecture on learning and tolerance. This event has an "external sponsor" (B'nai B'rith), and an "internal" one, too (the Library's Center for the Book).

The staff must also establish a budget for each event. They must provide estimates for such aspects as the production of commemorative publications and keepsakes, audiovisuals, catering and food services, support personnel, site selection and layout.

The office does not, however, raise funds. Instead, the events themselves facilitate fundraising activities of other offices. "Through events, we provide support to the fundraising efforts throughout the Library," Mrs. Mitchell said. "We work with people and groups outside the Library, establishing relationships that could lead to something else, some future joint venture or funding of a project."

For Queen Elizabeth's visit, the British Academy of Film and Television Arts (BAFTA) provided all necessary funding. "They came to the Library's Motion Picture Division over a year ago with a proposal for a British film festival," Mrs. Mitchell said. The Librarian agreed to cosponsor the event, and Princess Anne was originally scheduled to visit. But "since her official state visit coincided with the film festival, the queen was able to come to the Library instead," Mrs. Mitchell said.

Library Support and Networking. Mr. DeLorbe emphasized that a primary purpose of the office is to provide support, which facilitates the Library's outreach goals. "Kim and Nancy continually emphasize the service aspect involved in event coordination," he said. Mrs. Mitchell said the support goes beyond facilitating fundraising: "Our jobs are service-oriented. We meet with sponsors and find out what they have in mind for an event, and then we try to coordinate their needs with the Library's needs and policies so that all sides are happy."

One of the office objectives is to plan, coordinate and manage events that will reflect well on the Library. "Our office goals were built upon those of the Library—we help carry out the Library's mission through events," Mrs. Mitchell said.

The Library's mission states in part that the institution should "strengthen and advance the intellectual and cultural life of the American people by making its resources maximally accessible and of service to the American people and their libraries, and by facilitating and celebrating free intellectual creativity by all people on all subjects."

Special Events staff advise Library sponsors on all aspects of staging an event. "The event's sponsor determines the content," said Mr. DeLorbe, "and it's our function to work out the logistics and integrate the components in order to create an event which helps the sponsor to

(Cont. on p. 268)

Tom Beecher and Dawn Crawford review a mailing list for upcoming "Decade of the Brain" events to be held at the Library.

Trading Places for 11 Years

On Mondays, you can walk into Nancy Mitchell's office and see the files stacked around the phone, the LC posters on the wall and her nameplate on the desk. By Thursday, however, the nameplate has changed to say "Kim Moden." These women share the job of special events officer. Theirs is a unique, successful, and—perhaps for some working mothers—enviable position.

The Special Events and Public Programs Office has five staffers for four positions . . . and it works well. Sharing the same position "takes a lot of extra effort," Mrs. Moden said, "but both of us feel it's good for us professionally and for our families."

The tasks of the special events officer are so varied and numerous that one of the main challenges of sharing the position is ensuring continuity and consistency in planning. Mrs. Moden, explaining how they maintain their work flow, said, "When a new event comes up, Nancy or I will go to the first meeting or a walk-through, and then document the requirements of the proposed event. We communicate through extensive notes to each other and by memos to other support staff."

Their desk is lined with about 40 file folders, each of which contain detailed information on a particular forthcoming event. "We need to do this, to document everything very well," Mrs. Mitchell said. "Kim may be talking with a sponsor one day and I may need to finish the discussion the next day. We have to be able to follow up on each other," she said. "Many a time we'll talk on Sunday nights on the phone," Mrs. Moden said.

Extensive documentation and communication may be two of the keys to their success, but sheer compatibility cannot be ignored. "We really are interchangeable," Mrs. Moden said. "We're very similar in the way we approach things." She said neither of them is interested in having the spotlight. "We're both facilitators. It doesn't matter who did what or who had the original idea. We both want the success of the event."

So how does the daily process work? Mrs. Mitchell comes in on Mondays and Tuesdays; Mrs. Moden works Thursdays and Fridays. They alternate coming in on Wednesdays.

The two have worked this way since 1980. "Here we are, 11 years later, still sharing the job," Mrs. Moden said. "I've talked to a lot of people who desire a situation like ours."

Mrs. Moden and Mrs. Mitchell divide their time among consultations with external organizations and sponsors, discussions with other Library offices, and administrative functions of their office, which they head.

In consultations with sponsors, everything from budget estimates to videotaping and audio plans are made by the special events officer. "We shepherd an event sometimes from a full year in advance up until the day of the event," Mrs. Mitchell said. "We'll start by talking dates and spaces, then printed materials, programs, invitations. Then there is the development of mailing lists. What we don't do is put together the program itself, scheduling the speakers and such."

The special events officer also must coordinate the efforts of Library divisions involved with specific events. As a member of the Cultural Affairs Management Team, the special events officer contributes to the formulation of Cultural Affairs Service Unit policies.

Nancy Mitchell (left) and Kim Moden survey the Madison Gallery in preparation for the Hebraic treasures exhibit opening.

Mrs. Mitchell joined the Library Public Affairs Office staff in 1971. She was named to the new position of special events coordinator in 1978. One year later, after having her first child, she came up with the job-sharing plan, talked with her department, and got its approval.

At a party for participants in LC's Intern Program, Mrs. Moden heard of the opening for a shared position of special events coordinator. She followed up on it and was hired on condition that continuance after the first year depended on how well the situation worked. "People said it wouldn't work, but obviously they were wrong," Mrs. Mitchell said.

Special Events *(Cont. from p. 266)*
achieve desired goals."

There is considerably more involved than working with an event's sponsor. The Special Events Office is unusual because most of its work involves other areas of the Library. "That's the interesting part," Mrs. Mitchell said. "We deal with so many different people and perspectives in the offices here. . . . It's rewarding in a lot of ways."

For Queen Elizabeth's recent visit, for example, the Conservation Office prepared a container for the Library's gifts to the queen, and "it was beautiful," Mrs. Moden said. "Their creation looked like a fine, leather-bound book, but it had special compartments within it for each of the gifts," she said.

Mrs. Moden said the queen's visit is a perfect example of how so many different offices and staffers work together on an event. "This was the Library's finest hour . . . an incredible success," she said. "There were hundreds of Library staff involved." Whether it was the luncheon, the presentation of treasures, the printed program or the Jeffersonian attributes of the meal, music, placesettings and tablecloths, there were many people from all over the Library who made things go smoothly. Thus, this "most difficult" event became "most rewarding," she said.

The "From the Ends of the Earth" Judaic treasures exhibit is another example of the networking involved for events planning, Mrs. Mitchell said. Within the Library, the Special Events Office worked on this exhibit with Public Affairs, Interpretive Programs, the African and Middle Eastern Division's Hebraic Section and the Publishing Office, among others. "All of these offices had roles in producing the exhibit and the opening," she said. "We try to pull it all together because there needs to be one central coordinating office."

Along with these exhibits and events, the office is responsible for developing relevant keepsakes for distribution. Depending on the funding and the sponsor's approval, items have ranged in variety from a facsimile of the Constitution to hand-made boxes that resembled books with marbleized paper. Printed programs are also coordinated by the office.

Collections. Along with sponsors and Library offices, there is another very important resource for the Special Events Office: the Library collections. "Working on an event, we try to . . . integrate related Library collections," Mr. DeLorbe said.

"The best sign of a special event is if the people attending it are focused on its content and not contemplating how it is being produced or noticing its framework."

This, he said, creates opportunities to increase awareness of and interest in the Library and its collections. "A significant consideration in planning any event is the creation of positive perceptions about the institution. The best way of doing so is by increasing the public's knowledge of the Library's collections, functions and mission," Mr. DeLorbe said.

The visit of Queen Elizabeth was no exception. The office set up a meeting for the Librarian and the special collections division chiefs to make recommendations for an exhibit and gifts for her majesty. "The division heads made their suggestions of items to be shown or facsimiles given, and then the Librarian made the final decisions," Mrs. Moden said.

Protocol. All Library events must meet social and political requirements of official and diplomatic Washington, academia and the corporate world. And Library officials are given detailed briefings on each event by the special events officer.

Guest lists and seating arrangements are two tasks determined by protocol. For the queen's luncheon, Mrs. Mitchell said, "We first determined how many people the site could accommodate. Then, the numbers of Library guests and BAFTA guests were agreed upon by all concerned."

The invitation also received joint scrutiny, lists were formulated and envelopes were addressed.

Seating arrangements are always dictated by protocol. The queen's luncheon was especially challenging, with the Library, the British Embassy, BAFTA and other parties involved. "We have a list of priorities in America," Mrs. Mitchell said, "and the British have theirs. Again, it's negotiation. People in certain positions, whose status may carry weight here, may not mean as much to the British, and vice versa."

After seating decisions were made by Library and BAFTA representatives, the information was forwarded first to the British Embassy and then to Buckingham Palace for final approval. "It was a very friendly negotiation," Mrs. Mitchell said.

The caterers chosen for the luncheon were selected because "they've worked with the Library many times, and we knew they could handle an event of this dimension," Mrs. Mitchell said. "We knew they had people on their staff who researched historical menus and they could help us with the Jeffersonian theme we had planned," she said (see LC *Information Bulletin, June 3, page 207*).

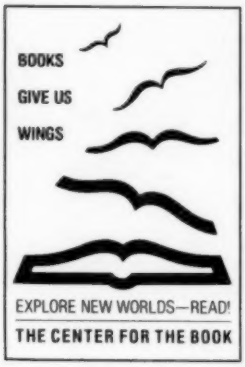
Special Events Today. Recent projects include the opening of a Kahlil Gibran exhibit, which included a poetry reading and reception. And the Judaic treasures exhibit, which opened in June, "was well attended by interested guests," Mrs. Moden said.

Is there a way to measure whether a goal has been reached for each event? "Yes," Mrs. Moden said.

"It is evident when you see everything fall into place and see the guests enjoying themselves while learning more about the Library."

'Explore New Worlds—READ!'

LC's Reading Promotion Campaign Chooses '92 Theme



To remind Americans of the joy and importance of reading as a way of learning, Librarian James H. Billington has chosen "Explore New Worlds—READ!" as the theme of the 1992 Library of Congress national reading promotion campaign.

"Reading opens minds and fires the imagination. It is the key to understanding people, places and other cultures," said Dr. Billington. "I cannot think of a better year than 1992, the 500th anniversary of the landing of Columbus in the Americas, to emphasize the significance of geography in reading promotion and literacy projects." First lady Barbara Bush is the campaign's honorary chair.

Initiated by LC's Center for the Book, "Explore New Worlds—READ!" is a unifying theme for supporting literacy and reading programs that benefit all age groups. It highlights the literature of exploration and travel and the links between place and the imagination.

The new theme continues the work of the hundreds of national and community coalitions formed in previous Library of Congress reading campaigns, particularly "1991—The Year of the Lifetime Reader" and "1989—The Year of the Young Reader."

"We invite everyone who believes that reading is important to participate in 'Explore New Worlds—READ!'" said John Y. Cole, director of the Center for the Book. What can you do? Here are some ideas:

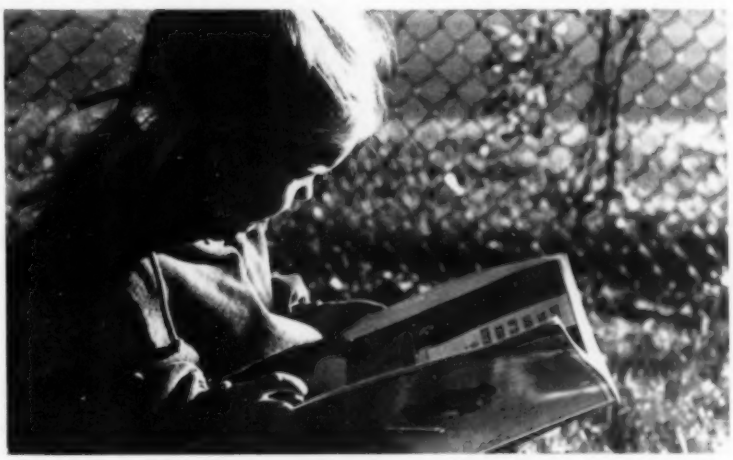
☐ **Individuals and Families.** Read about the next place you are going to visit; begin a Lifetime Reading Log; choose one country and become an expert on its geography and history; visit a literary landmark in your town or state; find a pen pal in another state or country; keep a globe and an atlas near the television and use them to locate places mentioned on television.

☐ **Schools and Libraries.** Sponsor a program of travel films; develop a reading project around a geography theme, such as "Faraway Lands in Fiction"; compile a map showing the birthplaces of famous people in your state; sponsor a "Come-As-Your-Favorite-Place" event; compile a list of famous imaginary places; plan an astronomy reading and viewing project.

☐ **National and State Organizations and Their Affiliates.** Adopt "Explore New Worlds—READ!" as a project theme; publicize the "Explore New Worlds—READ!" campaign in your newsletter; participate in Geography Awareness Week (Dec. 1–7, 1991, and Nov. 15–21, 1992); work with regional, state and local tourist boards to stimulate reading about local subjects; put "Read More About It" book lists in your newsletter to accompany articles about places and other cultures; encourage the teaching of geography and map reading in schools.

☐ **Businesses and Labor Organizations.** Use "Explore New Worlds—READ!" as a meeting or convention theme; give foreign trips with appropriate travel books as employee bonuses; sponsor the development and publication of a literary map; host a traveling exhibition on a geographic or historical theme; start a stamp collecting club; develop an "Explore New Worlds—READ!" poster.

For information, write the Center for the Book, Library of Congress, Washington, DC 20540.



"Samantha," by Deborah Mancuso, received Honorable Mention in the "Year of the Lifetime Reader" photo contest.

Richard Attenborough Reviews His 50 Years in Film

The British film festival cosponsored by the Library brought many Oscar winners to Washington. One of them was Richard Attenborough, who came May 19 to lecture at the Library.

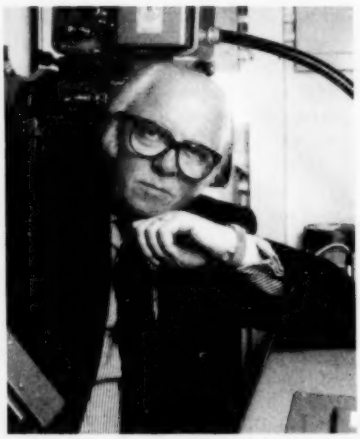
The director of "Gandhi," among many other films, was here as part of "The Great British Picture Show's" lectures on film and television (see LC *Information Bulletin*, May 20). The filmmaker talked about his 50-year career.

In their introductions, Robert Saudek, recently retired chief of the Motion Picture, Broadcasting and Recorded Sound Division, and David Robinson, film critic for the *Times* of London, described Mr. Attenborough as "the only British director of a film which garnered nine Oscars," a man of "many concurrent careers."

Mr. Attenborough's first venture into filmmaking was as an actor in "In Which We Serve" with Noel Coward, whom he referred to as "the master . . . the *auteur* responsible for the script, music, directing, supervision of editing and art direction," as well as acting in the lead role. In the course of filming, Coward sought editing assistance from David Lean and, within a week, had named Lean editor–and codirector. But Mr. Attenborough's goal at that point was simply to become "a bloody good movie actor!"

Entering the Royal Air Force in 1943, as air gunner-cameraman, Mr. Attenborough was "loaned" to act in a propaganda film, "Journey Together," written by Terrence Rattigan and starring Edward G. Robinson, from whom Mr. Attenborough "in 2½ weeks, learned as much [as could be known] about *beginning* to learn about film acting." Robinson told him that film acting would require "higher prerequisites than the theater, because of the extent of concentration necessary for film performance." Mr. Attenborough explained that "in theater, you must hit a certain pitch" during the performance, whereas in movies–filmed out of sequence–it is difficult to judge where this pitch must be placed."

Mr. Attenborough considers Graham Greene's "Brighton Rock" (1938) to be the film that "broke a mass of taboos in British cinema, which now could make a statement beyond pure entertainment." (With this film, detailed symbolic and psychological elements visually heightened the story's immediacy and impact.) "In the last 50 years," he added, "cinema has taken on this challenge" worldwide.



Richard Attenborough

Enter "Mr. Brando," with "a style of acting previously unknown, whose words seemed magically formed, spontaneously," and the new cinematic style emerged. "I'm Alright Jack" featured Mr. Attenborough as a "man of affairs," a Cockney former schemer. Here, "satirical comedy became acceptable for cinema." The satire, in this case, is one on organized labor, as well as management.

To increase his "spectrum of acting," Mr. Attenborough joined Bryan Forbes, forming Beaver Films and producing "The Angry Silence" (1960).

"The Great Escape" (1963) marked Mr. Attenborough's encounter with Steve McQueen, who was among this film's many first-rate male stars. According to Mr. Attenborough, "With his adrenaline and energy, had he lived, he would have become one of the great icons of American cinema, in a class with Spencer Tracy." His admiration for McQueen increased on the set of "The Sand Pebbles" (1966). Their friendship lasted until McQueen died.

Of his costars, Mr. Attenborough praised "the total commitment to the role" by actress Kim Stanley in his production of "Seance on a Wet Afternoon" (1964), as on a level with that of James Stewart [in "Flight of the Phoenix" (1966)]. With Stewart, it was his "professionalism, [in learning] yards of dialogue–I never heard him dry. He would go through every mental process in playing the character."

"Gandhi" (1982) "belongs to Ben [Kingsley], an actor of bewildering commitment." Inspiration for the film was provided by a biographical anecdote in which Gandhi, stepping into a gutter to provide passage for social 'betters,' remarks, "You know, I'm always amazed that men should feel themselves honored by the humiliation of their fellow human beings."

Mr. Attenborough said his technique in directing actors, apart from the respect he shows them, is to "persuade and convince them that they are *that good*." This always seemed to draw out even better per-

Ken Adam: 45 Years of Film Design

Production designer Ken Adam provided two of the most fascinating lectures in the "Great British Picture Show" series.

On May 14 and 15, Mr. Adam described his 45-year career, with some 60 films to his credit.

A native of Germany, he emigrated to England in the 1930s and served with the Royal Air Force in World War II. Trained as an architect, Mr. Adam entered British filmmaking in 1947, but within a year moved to international and Hollywood coproductions. By 1953 he was a full-fledged art director, receiving his first Academy Award nomination for his work in "Around the World in 80 Days" (1956), which he called "one of the most unusual and least organized pictures" he ever worked on.

As production designer—beginning about 1959—Mr. Adam worked with such directors as Ken Hughes, Stanley Kubrick, Herbert Ross, Bruce Beresford and Nicholas Meyer, making important contributions to their films. It was Mr. Adam who designed the circular, vaulted "war room" in Stanley Kubrick's "Dr. Strangelove" (1963), a set not only visually artistic but also realistic, although its design was entirely a product of Mr. Adam's imagination.

His fanciful, elaborate designs and props in the James Bond series, including the many gadgets and the "Fort Knox" interiors in "Goldfinger" (1964) were similarly realistic.

Mr. Adam is no less a master in stylized period design with films like 1975's "Barry Lyndon" (for which he won an Oscar for art direction), "The Seven Percent Solution" (1976) and "Pennies from Heaven" (1982).

Mr. Adam revealed his design technique. He begins with black-and-white charcoal sketches (after examining the script and consulting with the director). Such sketches determine tonal value, as well as the direction and character of the lighting, and are readily adaptable to color. Meticulous research was in order for "Barry Lyndon," with colors and staging based on famous period paintings and candlelight providing the actual lighting during some of the filming, which, for Mr. Adam, was exacting and frustrating in its attention to nuance and detail.

Using nearly a dozen historical homes as settings—most of them near to Mr. Kubrick's own residence in England—Mr. Adam noted that, with the increasing use of on-location filming, a designer has less control, and the role of the cinematographer becomes more important.

Mr. Adam described his job as one of setting the style and visual progression of a film, and realizing this through sets, locations, props and costumes. His personal philosophy in filmmaking is to experiment, to take risks by using often unconventional ideas and by following the standards set by such legendary production designers as Andrei Andrejew, Georges Wakhevitch, John Bryan, Ben Carre and William Cameron Menzies.

—Brian Taves

formances, he said. Also, directing Laurence Olivier in the first scene of "Oh! What a Lovely War" (1969), the great actor was heard to complain to Mr. Attenborough: "I'm not very good at this sort of thing—tell me what you want!" The cast and crew were understandably impressed.

On the question of fact vs. artistic license in his biographical films, Mr. Attenborough said he "adheres meticulously to fact," illustrating with the point that, although the meeting of Gandhi and Nehru in his film never took place, the dialogue was based on actual correspondence between the two at the time.

What would be Mr. Attenborough's "ideal" film projects? A movie about Sir Richard Burton was the first response (but this project was already preempted by the recent "Mountains of the Moon"); Thomas Paine (which would require some $40 million for restaging the War of Independence and the French Revolution); and Charlie Chaplin, to be based on David Robinson's biography, showing both Chaplin's grim early days and the worldwide success he later enjoyed. Now already in production, this will also be "the very history of moviemaking," Mr. Attenborough said.

On the subject of colorization, the director said he is "passionately opposed" to it. "It seems to me obscene."

Mr. Attenborough is equally passionate on the need for film preservation. "As chairman of the British Film Institute . . . [I am] responsible for the National Film Archive. A massive amount of our resources are [rightfully] reserved for preservation."

Finally, Mr. Attenborough philosophized on his profession's social responsibility: "I believe that if we don't reserve just that little bit in the spectrum of cinema . . . to make the cry for compassion, the plea for tolerance, then we deny the very genius of the very invention in which we are privileged to work."

—John J. Wayne

Librarian Young Was Newspaper Correspondent During Civil War

Among the war correspondents at the Battle of First Manassas (Bull Run) in July 1861 was a man who 36 years later would become the seventh Librarian of Congress.

John Russell Young's detailed eyewitness account of the battle, published in the Philadelphia *Press* July 22, 1861, brought him national attention.

Young started working at the *Press* in 1857 as a copyboy, then a reporter, managing editor and editor of newspapers published in Philadelphia and Washington by John Forney. In 1861 Forney founded the Washington *Chronicle* and put Young in charge for a time.

Battle of First Manassas. *Photo from Prints and Photographs Division*

A few days before the Battle of First Manassas, Young was summoned by Forney from other duties and appointed chief war correspondent of the *Press*. With a letter of introduction to Gen. Irvin McDowell from Secretary of War Simon Cameron, he set out for the front.

His reports of the battle were recognized as substantive and accurate from the Northern point of view. His article "The Great Battle Beyond Centreville" ran the better part of two columns in the *Press* under the byline "From Our Special War Correspondent." In the letter it was his "purpose to give you an account of the engagement as it appeared to me, of the results achieved, the unsuccessful gallantry of our forces, and the unfortunate issue of our arms."

Young characterized Centreville, Va., as "a small village about four miles from Bull's Run, and within seven or eight miles of Manassas Gap Junction, the center of Gen. Beauregard's position as commander-in-chief of the rebel forces. It commands a magnificent view—one seldom seen in the eastern part of Virginia. The approach from Fairfax Court House is through a succession of hills, covered in many parts with dense forests of timber, and occasionally showing evidences of civilization in large wheat fields, small, aristocratic mansions, and ungathered crops of new mown hay. . . ."

According to Young's report, the battle began "at 2 o'clock on the morning of Sunday, July 21, 1861, [when] the central column of Gen. McDowell's division moved from their encampment, on this side of Centreville, and took the main road leading to Manassas Junction. It was early morning when they moved over the hill, one or two of the New York regiments leading the advance. The order to move was received with great enthusiasm, and as our brave soldiers went over the hills, under the soft light of the moon, it was with an alacrity and an enthusiasm creditable to their bravery and patriotism. The march was slow and cautious, for on descending into the plain which overlooked the field of battle, the repeated succession of small ravines and suspicious looking clumps of bushes rendered a constant vigilance necessary to guard against ambuscades and masked batteries. The intention of the movement appeared not so much an invitation to a general engagement on the part of the Federal forces as a desire to clear the woods of masked batteries and extend our base line of operations to a point within some four miles of Manassas Junction with the intention of making a general movement in the course of a few days. . . .

"At about five miles from Centreville the battle commenced, our troops encountering a masked battery in a wheat field. The engagement at first was hardly anything more than a skirmish, the design of the Federal forces being to draw their opponents into the open field where a fair fight could be secured. The artillery met the battery and in a little while its guns were silenced and the retreat of those commanding it covered with a body of infantry whose sharp and incessant fire of musketry was promptly answered by our forces who succeeded in driving them off the field at a great loss on the part of the rebels from our well-directed fire from the small arms and the loss of a few of the

Federal force who fell before the cannon balls of the battery, when it first opened its sudden and well-directed fire. . . .

"As the hours passed on, the fight became more and more terrific. The fortunes of the day began to waver, especially as the Federal troops did not seem to gain any material advantage and only made their advances slowly, laboriously, and at a great loss of life. The rebels were strongly entrenched behind masked batteries of rifled cannon. They seemed to be innumerable. Again and again our men charged upon them, only to find when they had dislodged them in one place they had reappeared in another, until at last the Federal soldiers were compelled to fall on their faces to avoid the swift messengers of death. It was found, too, that the rebel forces largely outnumbered those of the Republic. . . .

"The fight continued until after five o'clock, without exhibiting any material result. The rebels had most decidedly the advantage in position and guns, and they used it with fearful effect. The bravery of our troops was superhuman, but what bravery could meet the unerring and unceasing cannon which came sweeping from almost every tree or heap or brush? . . . A retreat was commenced

John Russell Young

by a New York regiment, and very soon became general. In vain, General McDowell endeavored to rally his forces. They retreated up the Centreville road in good order until charged upon by the Secession cavalry and artillery, when they broke their lines and pushed towards Fairfax Court House in a disorderly column. . . ."

Concern for Young's personal welfare was expressed in a letter written to him by a colleague from Philadelphia on July 26, 1861, stating that "the anxiety manifested in regard to your personal safety on Monday last was very great, not only by the members of your family, but by all those who were cognizant of your [destination] for the seat of war. Your brother James came to the office that afternoon and said the family were in a great state of tribulation. Your mother and sister weeping constantly . . . and that your father had telegraphed for your immediate return. I assured James that you were perfectly safe, while I myself had serious doubts in regard to the matter. . . ."

Young's managerial and editorial duties left him little time, but he did some special reporting at times until he left the employ of Forney in 1865; he was at Gettysburg to cover President Abraham Lincoln's address. In mid-1866, he was named the managing editor of the New York *Tribune*, a position he held through 1869. For much of the next 20 years he worked and lived abroad, including an around the world trip with former President Ulysses S. Grant in 1877–79 and an appointment as the U.S. minister to China in 1882–85.

John Russell Young was Librarian of Congress from July 1, 1897, until his death on Jan. 17, 1899.

Young's papers are held in the Manuscript Division of the Library of Congress. An account of his life written by John C. Broderick, former assistant librarian for research services, is in *Librarians of Congress 1802–1974* (pp. 142–175) published by the Library in 1977. —*Jean E. Tucker*

Suspect Arrested at the Library

A government attorney for the General Accounting Office in Washington was arrested at the Library on the afternoon of June 24 in connection with a series of thefts of historical letters, signatures and photographs from the Library's collections.

Arrested was Barry Marc Goldman, 36, of Rockville, Md. Thomas Jones, protective services officer for the Library, and Thomas E. Duhadway, special agent in charge of the Washington Metropolitan Field Office for the Federal Bureau of Investigation, said that Mr. Goldman was taken into custody in possession of stolen material and charged with theft of government property.

The arresting officers were Detective Albert McDowell with Library of Congress Police and Eric Birnbaum, FBI special agent.

According to Mr. Duhadway, Mr. Goldman was charged with stealing numerous preidential and Civil War materials. David Wigdor, assistant chief of the Manuscript Division, said the stolen materials included papers of Civil War figures. The Library estimates that the value of the stolen materials exceeds $40,000. Some of the materials have been recovered for the Library, Mr. Wigdor said. Mr. Goldman had been registered at the Library as a reader since January 1989.

Following his arrest, Mr. Goldman was held in the Central Cellblock in Washington. He appeared before a U.S. magistrate for a bond hearing at press time, June 25, and was released from custody on his own recognizance.

Mr. Goldman was charged with violating U.S. Code Title 18, Section 641. If convicted, he could be sentenced to up to 10 years in jail in a federal penitentiary and fined up to $10,000.

The FBI and the Library are continuing a joint investigation.

Alaska Center for the Book Launched

The Alaska Center for the Book, an affiliate of the Center for the Book in the Library of Congress, was officially launched May 23 during ceremonies at the Loussac Municipal Library in Anchorage.

John Y. Cole, director of the LC center, was the featured speaker in a program that included "The Magic of Books," a presentation by magician Steve Pradell, and the singing of "Wings," a song with lyrics by Alaskans Mollie Bynum and Marcia Knorr that was inspired by the Center for the Book's slogan "Books Give Us Wings."

Alaska state librarian Karen Crane was the master of ceremonies. Also participating was Robert J. Opinsky, general manager and postmaster, Alaska Field Division, U.S. Postal Service, who presented Sandy Harper, executive director of the Alaska center, with a framed copy of the new Postal Service poster about literary stamps (see LC *Information Bulletin* June 3). Barbara Brown, director of community relations for the *Anchorage Daily News*, introduced the new logo for the Alaska center.

The Alaska Center for the Book is the 24th state center established since 1984. Each state center works in cooperation with the Library of Congress to promote books, reading, literacy and libraries and the state's intellectual heritage. The initial projects of the Alaska center will focus on promoting literacy and recognizing the oral and written traditions of Alaska's native population.

Other Center for the Book News:

John Y. Cole, director, met with the advisory board of the Nebraska Center for the Book on April 4 in Lincoln. The meeting was preceded, on April 3, by an all-day program featuring Nebraska booksellers and book discussion group leaders. A highlight was the distribution of the 16-page first issue of the Nebraska center's *NCB Quarterly*, which includes a calendar of literary and book events and activities throughout Nebraska.

On March 28, at a workshop at the New York Public Library on "The Crisis of Book Culture in Eastern Europe and the U.S.S.R.," Dr. Cole described LC's principal projects concerning the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. The Library will cosponsor with the Lenin State Library a symposium in Moscow on Oct. 29-31 on the role of the national library.

The Arizona Center for the Book hosted Dr. Billington and Dr. Cole at a luncheon in Phoenix on March 21.

Maurvene D. Williams, the center's program officer, met in Columbus with the officers of the Ohio Center for the Book on March 6.

Register of Copyrights Backs Extension On Chip Protection

At a May 1 hearing of the House Subcommittee on Intellectual Property and Judicial Administration, Register of Copyrights Ralph Oman testified in support of extending Section 914 of the Semiconductor Chip Protection Act (SCPA).

The 1984 act gave short-term intellectual property protection to "mask works" fixed in semiconductor chips. Semiconductor chips are tiny pieces of silicon with electronic circuitry printed on them. They perform functions as diverse as running a wristwatch to performing complex computer operations. A mask work is the design circuitry or layout of a semiconductor chip.

The SCPA established three methods to secure protection for mask works first commercially exploited outside the United States and owned by foreign nationals. The first method is by treaty, but no existing treaty protects mask works. The second is by presidential proclamation, but no such proclamation has been issued. The third method is by Section 914 orders.

Under Section 914 of the SCPA, the secretary of commerce can grant protection to nationals of a foreign country, provided that the country is making progress, consistent with U.S. law, toward mask work protection; its nationals and persons controlled by the country are not engaged in chip piracy or pirate sales; and entry of the order would promote the purposes of U.S. law and international mask work comity.

The commerce secretary delegated this authority later in 1984 to the commissioner of patents and trademarks. The commissioner's authority expired July 1.

The hearing concerned two bills, H.R. 1998 and H.R. 1999. The former would extend Section 914 authority for another four-year period and would require the commerce

Librarian of Congress James H. Billington congratulates Rui Chancerelle de Machete (right), president of the Luso-American Development Foundation, after the two signed an agreement May 9 to produce the *Handbook of Portuguese Studies*. The volume will contain a profile on Portugal, including items on its politics, economy, foreign policy, history, demographics and culture. It will be the result of two conferences to be held in Washington and Lisbon.

secretary, in consultation with the Register, to submit a report on international mask work protection to the House and Senate Judiciary committees by July 1, 1994.

The latter bill would extend the authority indefinitely, but it contains no reporting requirement. The Register had recommended to Congress in a report on July 1, 1990, that the provisions be extended.

Rep. William J. Hughes, a New Jersey Democrat and the subcommittee chairman, emphasized the importance of semiconductor chips in his opening statement.

While supporting extension of Section 914, Mr. Oman did not endorse either bill. As for treaties, Mr. Oman favors multilateral treaties over bilateral ones. But the most recent multilateral effort, the May 1989 World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) Integrated Circuits Diplomatic Conference, resulted in a treaty that the U.S. could not sign.

In Mr. Oman's written statement to the subcommittee he detailed the major reasons for this. The treaty:

☐ "permits too short a period of protection (eight years from creation, instead of 10 years from registration of commercial exploitation);

☐ "it allows overly broad compulsory licensing;

☐ "it does not require payment of a royalty after an 'innocent' infringer is notified of the infringement"; and

☐ "it contains an unworkable dispute resolution mechanism."

Attorney Richard H. Stern, the former head of the intellectual property section of the Justice Department's Antitrust Division, and a major force behind the SCPA, testified in support of enactment of H.R. 1998 and praised the SCPA, saying that it "has clearly been successful in the United States."

Douglas B.Comer, deputy assistant commerce secretary and commissioner of patents and trademarks, urged that the commerce secretary's authority to grant interim protection under Section 914 be extended. He cited the "tremendous successes" that the United States has realized through Section 914, especially the fact that the SCPA "has become the standard in 17 other countries with laws that provide virtually identical levels of protection for the interests of producers and consumers of chips, as well as the general public."

Leslie J. Hart, who is the counsel of the Semiconductor Sector of the Harris Corp., testified on behalf of the Semiconductor Industry Association. Mr. Hart also urged that the authority to issue interim orders be extended. He suggested an extension of four years, until July 1, 1995. Section 914 has been valuable in encouraging "mature intellectual property regimes responsive to developments in high technology," Mr. Hart said.

"Interim orders," he added, "give incentive to many other countries that . . . lack chip protection legislation to accelerate their effort to enact such a law. Such countries include South Korea, Hong Kong, Taiwan, Poland and Czechoslovakia."

Robert S. Schwartz, a partner in the Washington office of the law firm of McDermott, Will & Emery, represented the Electronic Industries Association of Japan (EIAJ) at the hearing. The EIAJ supports H.R. 1998, he said. The SCPA had been innovative, and thus risky, but that lacking a multilateral treaty, Section 914 had worked as a method to "treat foreign nationals and domiciliaries fairly," he said. Section 914 would not be needed, Mr. Schwartz said, had there been an international consensus at the May 1989 WIPO conference.

—Jim Rocca

PUBLICATIONS

The Music Catalog Available in Microfiche

A new music catalog in microfiche is available for the first time from the Cataloging Distribution Service (CDS). Both a 10-year cumulation and a new annual subscription service may be purchased. *The Music Catalog*, 1981–1990 cumulation, is $90 for North American customers and $100 for international customers, and the 1991 subscription to *The Music Catalog* with quarterly updates is $100 and $105.

The Music Catalog replaces the print publication *LC Catalogs, Music, Books on Music, and Sound Recordings* and contains cataloging of music, as well as cataloging of books and serials on music from the Library of Congress MARC data base and sound recordings (records, tapes and CDs). Appropriate records from the extensive National Union Catalog data base are also included.

The 10-year cumulation contains nearly 100,000 records. Both the subscription service and the cumulation offer separate indexes for names, titles, subjects, publisher numbers and series.

For years, catalog cards produced by CDS served as the main source of this information. The cards were followed by the print publication that preceded the new microfiche product. Until the advent of the USMARC record, the print publication was often the local library's or music researcher's only link to the wider music world. It included not only LC cataloging but also cataloging contributed as a part of a cooperative project by nine libraries selected by the Music Library Association and the Library of Congress.

In 1968 the Library, through its Cataloging Distribution Service, began to distribute this cataloging in machine-readable form, providing researchers and librarians many new opportunities to do quick, productive research on a wide scale. In 1984 the Library began distributing MARC music records. Bibliographies became easier to produce, rare or unique musical scores were more easily shared and studied, and musicological trends were much more easily explored.

For the cataloger, music cataloging in the USMARC format significantly simplified the very complex process of sharing music cataloging.

In 1989 the Library began adding music records created by catalogers outside LC, an action that represented a significant enhancement to the following products and services: *MDS–Complete*, *MDS–Music*, *Select MARC: Retrospective Conversion*, *The Music Catalog*, catalog cards and the soon-to-be released *CDMARC Bibliographic*.

Records are received by LC in card format from the following libraries: University of Toronto, Stanford University, University of Chicago, University of Illinois, Harvard University, University of North Carolina, Bowling Green State University, Oberlin College and Ohio State University. Upon receipt, LC inputs the records and subsequently distributes them.

All contributed music records represent full-level cataloging standards and are edited by LC staff to ensure that name, uniform title, series and subject access points agree with corresponding LC authority records.

LC Librarian Edits Journal of Robert Durfee

Virginia Steele Wood, a reference librarian in the Local U.S. History and Genealogy Reading Room and the Library's recommending officer for naval and maritime history, is the editor of *Robert Durfee's Journal and Recollections of Newport, Rhode Island, Freetown, Massachusetts, New York & Long Island, Jamaica & Cuba, West Indies, & Saint Simons Island, Georgia, ca. 1785–1810*. Prepared for the Saint Simons Public Library, St. Simons Island, Ga. (Marion, Mass.: Belden Books, P.O. Box 552, Marion, MA 02738, $29.95). Maps, illustrations, 131 pages.

Robert Durfee, an artist, tutor, shop clerk and schoolmaster, was born in Newport, R.I., in the early 1770s. His family moved to New York City in 1791, where he worked for the first keeper of the Tammany Museum and for two noted publishers. During 1799–1800 he spent some nine months in the West Indies, then returned to New York via Newport and made several visits to Long Island. In 1805 he unexpectedly became a resident of St. Simons Island, Ga., when his brother's ship was wrecked.

His journal covers raging fires and tempestuous seas, illness and epidemics, social activities, the effects of poverty and rejection by attractive young ladies. Ms. Wood's aim was to identify every individual, ship and event that Durfee mentioned, and her extensive notes are the result of six years of research from Boston to coastal Georgia.

New Edition of *USMARC Code List For Relators, Sources, Description Conventions*

The 1990 edition of the *USMARC Code List for Relators, Sources, Description Conventions* is now available from the Cataloging Distribution Service. The new edition replaces the 1988 edition and contains several lists of codes intended for use in USMARC bibliographic, authority, holdings, and classification records. The lists contain more than 200 codes and include all valid and obsolete codes as of October 1990.

This revised edition includes 45 newly assigned codes as well as an appendix listing all changes since the last edition. In an effort to standardize the structure of all USMARC codes lists, the lists in this publication now contain codes with lowercase characters only, and no code exceeds the maximum of eight characters in length, although some are limited to fewer than eight characters (e.g., relator codes are always three characters long).

Six important lists are included in the new edition:

Relator Codes—gives relator terms and their associated codes for designating the relationship between a name and a work.

Subject Category Code Sources—lists works that are sources of subject category codes.

Classification Sources—contains sources of classification schemes for government documents and other types of publications.

Subject/Index Term Sources—lists works that are sources of subject headings or index terms.

Foreign MARC Sources—lists works that are sources of foreign MARC formats.

Description Convention Codes—contains a list of works that document descriptive cataloging conventions.

USMARC Code List for Relators, Sources, Description Conventions, 1990 edition, sells for $16 (North America) and $17 (international). Orders may be placed with the Library of Congress, Cataloging Distribution Service, Customer Services Section, Washington, DC 20541-5017; telephone: (202) 707-6100 or fax (202) 707-1334.

1990 LC *Information Bulletin* Index Now Available

The Library of Congress Professional Association has published the 1990 *LCPA's Index to the Library of Congress Information Bulletin*. This useful key to *Information Bulletin* articles provides access by name and subject to the principal activities of the Library of Congress, as well as a range of national and international developments and issues of interest to libraries, information centers and publishers.

Included are areas such as copyright, preservation, automation, cataloging, authority control, and standards and reports of national and international conferences. The index also provides a handy means of identifying LC projects, products, symposia and exhibitions. For example: Do you recall what LC's ROLLUP project was, the participating agencies and the new name for the project? What is the geographic

spread of the Library's services to the nation? The 1990 *Index to the LCIB* offers ready access to articles and maps that provide answers to these and other questions.

The 1990 *LCIB Index* is $10 per copy. *Special offers on back issues:* 1989 and 1990 Indexes—$15; 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988 Indexes—$7 per copy; set of seven Indexes, 1984–1990—$45.

Postage: All orders are sent book rate. Overseas orders: add $4. U.S. and Canada first-class postage: add $2. All orders must be prepaid; payment should be made to Library of Congress Professional Association. Foreign orders should be in U.S. currency, payable through a U.S. bank.

Mail orders to LCPA, Index Orders, Library of Congress, Washington, DC 20540.

LC *National Register of Microform Masters* 1991 MARC Tape Subscription Begins

The first quarterly issue of the Library's *MARC Distribution Service—National Register of Microform Masters (MDS-NRMM)* 1991 subscription service is now being distributed.

Available from the Cataloging Distribution Service, *MDS-NRMM* is a joint venture of the Association of Research Libraries (ARL) and the Library of Congress. The data are material microfilmed from the collections of many libraries, primarily for preservation reasons. *MDS-NRMM* provides machine-readable cataloging (MARC) records for microform master negatives—including locations of the masters; these records were originally included in the print publication *National Register of Microform Masters*, published by the Library from 1965 through 1983, and are being converted to USMARC format through a contract funded by ARL.

Since 1983, microform master records have been included in the *National Union Catalog* or *New Serial Titles*. Post-1983 microform master records for monographs are included in *MDS—Books All*, and *MDS—Complete*. Post-1983 reports of serial microform masters, which are within the scope of the CONSER (Cooperative On-line Serials) Program, are included in *MDS—Serials* and *MDS—Complete*.

All records are for U.S. and foreign monographic titles. By identifying the ownership of microform masters, *MDS-NRMM* provides essential information about their locations. By making machine-readable cataloging available for existing microform masters, *MDS-NRMM* records can save libraries the expense of in-house preservation microfilming.

The goal of the ARL/Library of Congress venture is the conversion into MARC format of the 460,000 Roman alphabet monographic reports in the *NRMM* print publication master file, a high priority of preservation librarians and administrators for more than ten years. The Library provides technical support for the production of *MDS-NRMM*, as well as quality control through the MARC Editorial and Catalog Management and Publication Divisions.

About 71,000 unique MARC records are ready for distribution now, in addition to a file of about 61,500 records (the "retrospective" file) converted under an earlier contract. By the end of 1991, a total of about 250,000 records are expected to be distributed. The entire *MDS-NRMM* project is scheduled for completion by the end of 1992. When completed, the subscription service will have distributed about 460,000 records total.

MDS-National Register of Microform Masters is available in USMARC format, on 9-track magnetic tape at 1,600 or 6,250 cpi density or on tape cartridge. The 1991 subscription costs $5,200 (North America) or $5,565 (international). The retrospective file, also covering 1965–1983, includes approximately 61,500 records and is available for $1,735 (North America) or $1,760 (international). A test tape or tape cartridge, containing 100–200 records plus relevant MARC documentation, is available for $250 (North America) or $265 (international).

To order the 1991 subscription, the retrospective file or the test tape, contact: Library of Congress, Customer Services Section, Cataloging Distribution Service, Washington, DC 20541-5017; telephone (202) 707-6100; fax (202) 707-1334.

Recent Law Library Publications

☐ **Chinese Law: a Bibliography of Selected English-Language Materials,** compiled by Constance A. Johnson of the Law Library's Far Eastern Law Division, is a bibliography in English of law-related works and of compilations of English-language translations of selected laws of the People's Republic of China.

It covers the period from mid-1985 through mid-1989, and is a continuation of the previous edition of this work by Jeanette L. Pinard done in 1985.

For the most part this 138-page bibliography includes journal articles and monographs, with some translated news reports reprinted from the Joint Publications Research Service. A brief introduction discusses legislative authority, institutions, and instruments in the PRC.

☐ **Introductions to Research in Foreign Law: Japan,** compiled by Sung Yoon Cho of the Far Eastern Law Division, is the first in a series to introduce researchers to basic information about Japanese legal research.

The 15-page pocket-size guide emphasizes English-language sources about Japanese law and includes sections on constitutions and statutes, treaties, judicial material and multinational sources that include Japanese law.

The Law Library hopes to produce similar guides for Israel, Italy and Canada before the end of the year.

Both of these publications are free and may be obtained by writing to the Far Eastern Law Division, Law Library, Library of Congress, Washington, DC 20540, while the limited supply lasts.

LC Publishes *Descriptive Cataloging of Rare Books*

Descriptive Cataloging of Rare Books (DCRB) is the new, second edition of the Library of Congress rare books cataloging rules, formerly titled *Bibliographic Description of Rare Books*, which was published in 1981.

Users of the first edition will want to adopt the new code in order to adhere to current standards for describing rare materials. The Library of Congress began implementing *DCRB* on July 1, 1991.

The revised rules are the result of a collaboration between the Library of Congress and the Bibliographic Standards Committee of the Association of College and Research Libraries' Rare Books and Manuscripts Section.

New features of *DCRB* include appendices on title added entries, transcription of early letter forms, minimal-level cataloging, coding instructions for USMARC field 040, rare serials, and a concordance between *DCRB* and *AACR 2* (1988 revision) rule numbers. A detailed index has been added. Improvements have been made to rules previously found to be problematic, including those addressing punctuation, early letter forms, other title information, unnumbered leaves, complex publisher statements and single sheet publications. New optional rules allow recording of full collational formulas and "fingerprints."

Descriptive Cataloging of Rare Books is available for $21 (North America) or $23 (internationally). Order from: Library of Congress, Cataloging Distribution Service, Customer Services Section, Washington, DC 20541-5017; telephone: (202) 707-6100; fax: (202) 707-1334.

MEETINGS

CNLIA Semiannual Conference

The Council of National Library & Information Associations (CNLIA) held its semiannual meeting in New York on May 3. The results of a survey of the member organizations' practices in planning and arranging their annual conventions and other conferences was presented in summary form. Grouping together the associations by size, it surveyed the actual attendance at conventions, the period of planning for sites and programs, favorite cities and conference centers, the use of volunteer versus professional planners employed for the occasion, and registration and exhibition fees. It is intended to further refine it and make it available to the wider interested public. Copies of this report may be secured from CNLIA's headquarters at 1700 18th Street NW, Suite B-1, Washington, DC 20009.

The brochure on the speakers bureau for library-related topics, which was mentioned in a previous report (LC *Information Bulletin*, March 11, 1991) is being readied for an enlarged edition. It likewise may be obtained from CNLIA at the same address.

W. David Penniman, newly appointed president of the Council of Library Resources, spoke on "Preparing for Future Information Delivery Systems." The plethora of gadgets that tempt the library and information specialist, he said, should not blind us to our principal goal, to serve the potential user. For far too long libraries have been evaluated by size of collection, of budget, and of staff. But too little has been done on ascertaining the needs of the ultimate consumer of the service that we offer.

Theodore Wiener, Judaica cataloger in the Subject Cataloging Division, attended as councilor for the Association of Jewish Libraries.

NAC Looks at Local Automated Library Systems

The Library of Congress Network Advisory Committee (NAC) under the chairmanship of Henriette D. Avram, associate librarian for Collections Services, focused on the growing importance of the impact of local automated library systems on nationwide bibliographic and holdings systems during its most recent program session on April 1-3, in Washington.

The topic was one of the 29 tasks relating to the goal of nationwide networking that were identified by NAC in 1986. Task 24 called for the investigation of developments of shared local automated library systems and the role of state agencies in fostering cooperation among these libraries. A library consultant, Louella V. Wetherbee, was engaged to prepare and conduct Part 1 one of the task.

In this part, representatives of local automated library systems operating in a shared environment were to be studied. (The second part of the task will focus on the current and potential impact of state library agency policy and funding on national networking goals. Plans are that this program session will be addressed jointly by NAC and the Chief Officers of State Library Agencies (COSLA) in spring 1992.)

More than 30 different local automated library systems were contacted. Most of the systems maintain MARC data bases. Six do not currently have USMARC standards records. However, for each of those systems, efforts are under way to upgrade records to the USMARC standards. Almost all use OCLC as their principal cataloging source.

Four of the interviewed representatives were invited to introduce their local network. Each speaker was also asked to address questions designed to focus attention on the organization's responsibility, if any, to make their bibliographic and holdings information available beyond their immediate sphere of interest. How does their automated system fit into the concept of a nationwide network? What do they believe should be done to ensure the development of a comprehensive national bibliographic data base of cataloging records and holdings data? What will the national bibliographic data base look like in five years? What will be the national data base?

Four Views from the Field. Louise Bugg, director of automated library systems, Wayne State University, presented the Detroit Area Library Network (DALNET), a shared multitype automated local library system in operation since 1985. Each of the 12 member libraries voluntarily participates in building the on-line union catalog data base, which has more than 3.4 million bibliographic cataloging records and holdings data following USMARC standards.

DALNET uses the Northwestern Online Total Integrated System (NOTIS) library management system. DALNET's membership has been stable since 1989. DALNET is participating in statewide plans to create a "Michigan data base" via the OCLC Group Access Capability and is contributing to statewide efforts to eventually link local systems.

By 1992 DALNET hopes to be able to tape-load its records directly into OCLC. Ms. Bugg views the totality of the bibliographic and holdings data bases found at the national level, including Library of Congress, OCLC and the Research Libraries Group (RLG) data bases as "the national data base."

Lois Kershner, project director, Peninsula Libraries Automated Network (PLAN), presented another shared, local automated library system, founded by the California Library Services Act in 1982. Thirty-three library branches provide user services jointly or directly. Their local shared catalog using the GEAC library automation system contains about 500,000 bibliographic cataloging records and almost 2 million holdings information.

It is the primary source for interlibrary loan activities. Requested material is picked up and delivered daily by truck. Telecommunication links to other systems are not an economic reality at this time. Ms. Kershner's vision of "the national data base" starts at the grass roots—the smallest libraries—to be linked to larger, regional data bases, then to the state and finally to the national data base.

Bernard Sloan, director, Illinois Library Computer Systems Office, reported about ILLINET Online, a large multi-institutional network, which is based on the Western Library Network software and claims some 5 million bibliographic cataloging records and 19 million holdings data. Mr. Sloan reported that a data base maintenance committee decides on the addition of any non-OCLC records to the data base. ILLINET's membership is still growing with approximately 500,000 Interlibrary Loan (ILL) transactions per year. Mr. Sloan sees the use of "the national data base" on two levels, within the state and outside the state. He reminded all not to overlook the contributions of the smaller libraries to "the national data base."

Marsha Ra, university director for libraries, City University of New York, reported on CUNY, a large university library system. The university's automation program began in 1980 when a committee of catalogers prepared for a CUNY-wide union catalog based on OCLC archival tapes. Today, CUNY has 2.5 million bibliographic cataloging records and holdings data. Ra believes that "the national data base" is not a mythical concept, but in scope and accessibility a reality that points increasingly toward OCLC.

Recommendations. Working groups recommended at the end of the presentations that (1) a NAC program session be held in fall 1991 on the role of the Library of Congress in the national network, also considering the roles of the other National Libraries and the federal libraries; (2) a joint NAC/COSLA program session be held in

the spring of 1992 on the role of state libraries in the national network as well as their involvement in promoting the interconnection of local systems and development of data bases; and (3) more discussion on the topic of the impact of local systems be sponsored by other library and information provider organizations.

Program Planners. David H. Brunell, executive director, Bibliographical Center for Research, chaired the program subcommittee for the April meeting. Other members included Henriette D. Avram, Library of Congress, William DeJohn, MINITEX Library Information Network, and Howard R. McGinn, North Carolina State Library, representing COSLA.

The proceedings of the meeting, containing all speakers' papers, will be published as No. 21 in the *Network Planning Paper* series. (See also *Network Planning Papers* Nos. 12, 13, 15 for results of four program sessions on nationwide networking.) An announcement will be made when the publication is available for purchase from the Customer Services Section, Cataloging Distribution Service.

For additional information, contact the NAC secretariat (Sigrid G. Harriman) at the Network Development and MARC Standards Office, Library of Congress, Washington, DC, 20540; or call (202) 707-5956.

Artificial Intelligence Conference

Presenters at an international symposium sponsored by the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), were divided as to the appropriate form of protection that should be afforded the expanding field known as artificial intelligence. The Copyright Office co-sponsored the event, March 25-27 at Stanford University by Arpad Bogsch, director general, WIPO.

Participants heard 20 speakers, representing computer scientists, intellectual property attorneys, copyright holders and international scholars, discuss the types of artificial intelligence research and development being done today and the manner in which it ought to be protected—be it copyright, patent or some other form of protection.

While some believe copyright and patent can expand to protect artificial intelligence, others called for a *sui generis*, or a unique, form of protection. At least one speaker went so far as to say that computer programs should have never been protected by copyright, but should have their own form of protection.

Attending from the Copyright Office were Register of Copyrights Ralph Oman, who gave a welcoming address and chaired one of the panels, General Counsel Dorothy Schrader, Policy Planning Adviser Marybeth Peters, Examining Division Chief Harriet Oler, Performing Arts Section Head Julia Huff, Literary Section Heads Phill Gill and Nancy Lawrence and Copyright Documents Specialist Clifton Knight.

Others attending included many company representatives, such as NEC, Fujitsu, Sun and IBM, and government officials, including delegates from Australia and Japan, and many private attorneys.

Artificial intelligence is an expression commonly used to designate those kinds of computer systems that display certain capabilities associated with human intelligence, such as perception, understanding, learning, reasoning and problem-solving.

There are several types of artificial intelligence systems. According to Seth Greenstein, an attorney in private practice who attended the seminar, "Most speakers perceived patent and copyright law to be adequate to protect knowledge-based 'expert systems,' but some observed that current legal regimes cope awkwardly with neural networks or computer-generated works."

Greenstein explained that expert systems use symbolic representations that express the knowledge base, program code and output rules in forms similar to currently protected software works. "Rules embodied in and learned by the system are visible and comprehensible to those skilled in the field," he said.

"By contrast, the output of a neural network is a numerical pattern of weights, and the input of the network is primarily data. While the pattern of weights embodies rules learned by the network, the pattern is completely incomprehensible to humans. This raises issues of what is it about the neural network that is protectible (the choice of data? the structure of the neurons? the pattern of weights?). If the network is created by the choice of input, some suggested that only the input might be given primary protection, like a data base, and the resulting patterns of weights could be treated as a derivative work. Others recommended copyright coverage of a neural network as a system."

A major question considered was who is the author? Is it the person who develops a system, the person who enters the data or knowledge base(s) into a system, the person who further defines or "engineers" parameters of the knowledge base, the person who asks the system to solve a certain problem and thus evokes one of many possible responses, or all of these people?

Randall Davis, a professor at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, called for a new form of protection for software and hardware (and thus artificial intelligence systems). Copyright, for instance, protects the expression of program code, that is, text, but what is important is *behavior and function*, not expression of those functions.

According to Mr. Greenstein, a major point of Mr. Davis was "not what we should protect, but what should we protect against. He answered it by saying that we should protect against the trivial acquisition of a functional equivalent of a particular program. By stealing the behavior of a program, one steals its value. It doesn't matter to the software engineer how the other person acquired the work, for example, by copying, reverse engineering, exhaustive inquiry or other means. What must be protected is the goal and not the means."

The ease of copying digital information requires us, he said, to look anew at the law.

Those who attended the symposium were enthusiastic about it and what they learned.

"The participants did not reach definite conclusions about the questions discussed," said Mr. Oman. "Rather, the symposium is a starting point for the debate and reflection that will continue."

News from the Center for the Book

John Y. Cole, the director of the Center for the Book, was the speaker at the June 7 meeting of the Society of Bookmen in London. His topic was "Books and Reading in the USA in the 1990s." While in England Dr. Cole also met with a committee of the Centre for the Book in the British Library and with the officers of the Book Trust, an independent educational charity which promotes books and reading.

Program officer Maurvene D. Williams, project specialist Michael Thompson, and Dr. Cole represented the Library at the 1991 annual convention and trade show of the American Booksellers Association in New York City on June 1-4. The Center for the Book shared an exhibit booth with Friends of Libraries U.S.A.

On May 16, Dr. Cole was the principal speaker at the annual meeting of the Washington, D.C., chapter of the Special Libraries Association. In his speech, "The Library of Congress Reaches Out," he described plans for the Library's cultural and educational outreach programs in the 1990s.

Mr. Thompson represented the Center for the Book at the ANPA Foundation Conference on Newspaper in Education and Literacy in New Orleans May 14-16.

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